### **Update Inflow Assumptions**

Advisory Committee January 31, 2006 Sacramento, California

# Update on Inflows/Modeling Working Group

- Draft report on Hydrology Development and Future Hydrologic Scenarios
  - Released for comment by inflows/modeling workgroup
  - Report to be modified based on comments
- Inflows/modeling working group convened on January 18, 2006 to discuss hydrology development and preliminary modeling of alternatives

# Overview of Development of Inflows

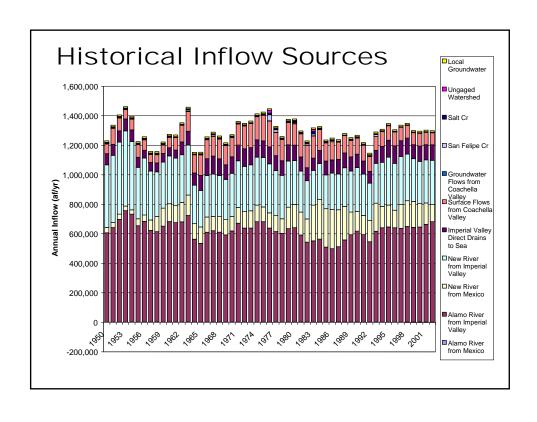
- Goal is to develop inflow and salt loading assumptions for No Action Alternative
- Analyses and approaches developed through Inflows/Modeling Working Group
- Three separate hydrologic scenarios have been developed
  - Historical conditions, 1950-2002
  - No Action Alternative-CEQA Condition, 2003-77
  - No Action Alternative-Variability Condition, 2003-77

# Overview of Historical Hydrology

- Compiled measured and estimated flows
- Revised projections for Mexico and local watershed contributions
- Revised long-term historical evaporation estimates
- Estimated magnitude of salt removal (precipitation) mechanisms at the Salton Sea

### Key Findings of Historical Hydrology over 1950-2002 Period

- Inflows estimated at 1.3 maf/yr
- Net evaporation (evaporation minus precipitation) estimated at 66.4 in/yr
- Salt load estimated at 4.5 million tons/yr
  - Less than 4.0 million tons/yr since 1999
- Salt precipitation estimated at 1.5 million tons/yr
  - Significant salt precipitation started in late 1980's

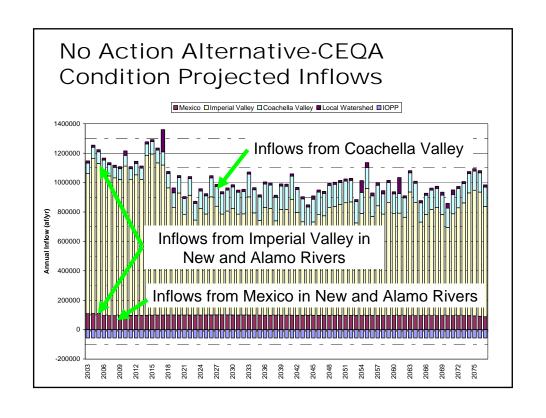


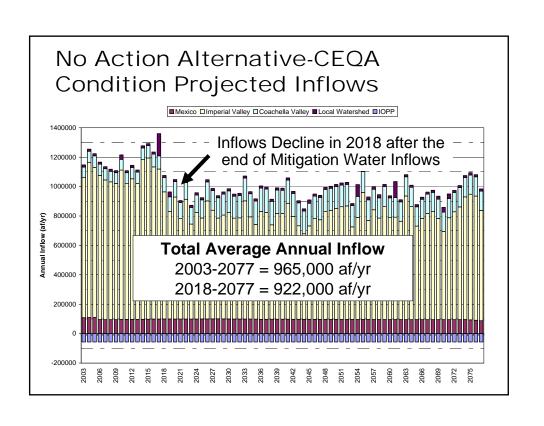
### Developed Two No Action Alternative Conditions

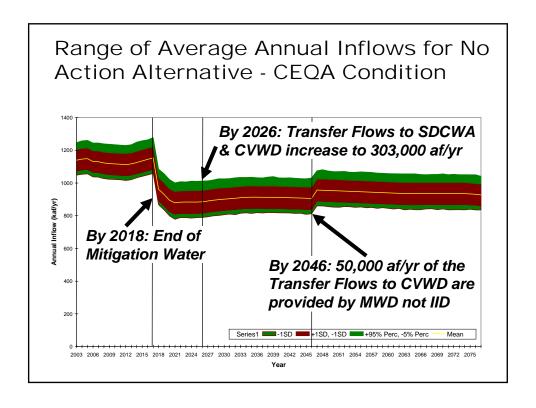
- No Action Alternative based on the QSA plus other Future Actions recently identified
- No Action Alternative-CEQA Condition
  - Reasonable actions that are relatively certain
- No Action Alternative-Variability Condition
  - Range of possible future hydrology conditions considering uncertainty over the next 75 years

#### Summary of No Action Alternative-CEQA Condition

- QSA Conditions
- Other actions identified following development of QSA No Action Alternative
  - Mexicali Wastewater Treatment Plant and Conveyance Improvements that reduce New River flows
  - Mexicali Power Plants that divert New River flows
  - Coachella Canal Lining Project that reduce seepage into local tributaries that flow to Salton Sea
  - CVWD Water Management Plan that increases groundwater flows into Salton Sea





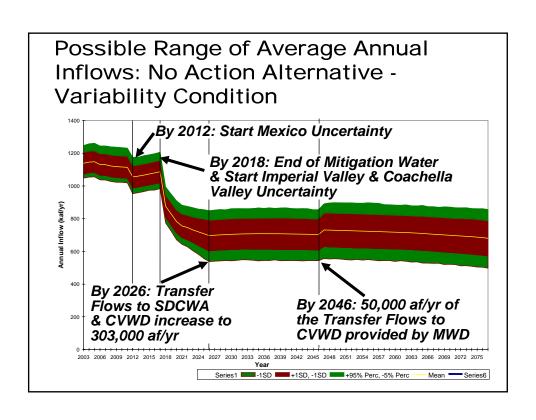


# Why Consider a Second No Action Alternative Condition?

- Salton Sea is highly sensitive to inflows
  - A 10% reduction in inflows would reduce long-term water elevation by nearly 5 ft and increase exposed playa by approximately 16,000 acres
- Alternatives based upon a reliable future water supplies to accommodate uncertainty
- Water rights for inflows to support habitat are not included in the alternatives
- Due to uncertain future inflows and need to construct large infrastructure in some alternatives in early years, the No Action Alternative - Variability Condition was developed

#### Summary of No Action Alternative-Variability Condition

- Future uncertainty such as:
  - Projects and/or impacts not included in No Action Alternative - CEQA Condition due to uncertainty in implementation
  - Colorado River-Tijuana Aqueduct expansion
  - Colorado River Basin salinity
  - Increased water use/reuse
  - Improved on-farm water use efficiency
  - Reduced availability of Colorado River supplies
  - Changes to inflows due to implementation of TMDLs
  - Climate change ("global warming")
  - Changes in cropping patterns
- Stochastic approach applied to bracket full range of possible inflow uncertainty

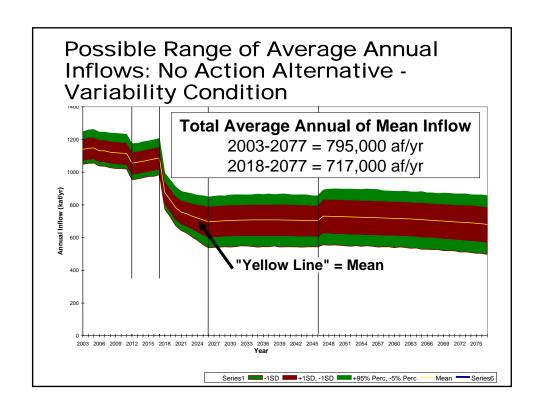


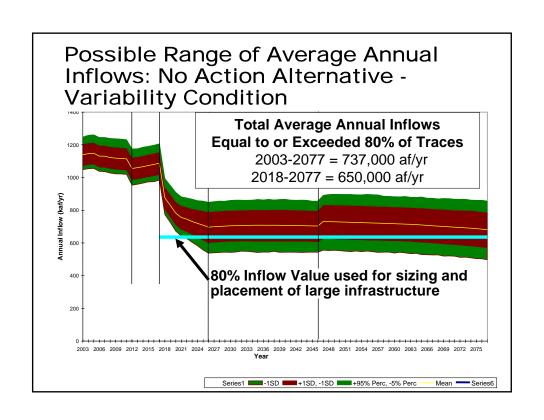
### Considering Uncertainty in Sizing and Placement of Major Infrastructure

- No Action Alternative Variability Condition allows for assessment of the risk of future water availability
- Overall sizing of marine sea and habitat areas, required assumptions of long-term average annual inflows to define the available water
- Design of conveyance features required assumptions of daily, monthly, or peak flows
- PEIR assumptions are conservative Site specific documents may have more information prior to final design

#### Sizing and Placement of Major Infrastructure for PEIR Alternatives

- ◆Inflows developed as a range of possibilities
- For PEIR, it was determined that sizing and placement of large infrastructure would be based on a value that would accommodate 80% of all possible future inflows
  - Represents a low level of risk to provide upper bookend in a Programmatic Analysis
- ◆ For all alternatives, the performance and impacts of infrastructure (sized at 80% value) will be evaluated for the full range of inflows from No Action - CEQA Condition to No Action - Variability Condition





## Additional Uncertainty in Operations to include Climate Change

- Evaporation is the only significant outflow from the Salton Sea
- Recent projections of California future climate conditions
  - Most studies indicate continued temperature increases
  - Less scientific consensus on precipitation changes
  - Values used based on information from Scripps Institute analysis
- Impact of increased evaporation rates will affect individual alternatives differently
  - Primary change due to evaporation from marine sea and habitat water surface areas
  - Potential increases in evapotranspiration rates for managed vegetation

